German consul at Apia had been anticipated, and at the Forign Office he had been informe hat the assumptions of the German consul at Apia were disavowed, and that such action, if it had been taken, was regretted and rebuked by the German government. This was wholly in the line of the note verbal you read to me this morning. T. F. BAYARD.

The memorandum of instructions of Prince Bismarck to the German minister at Washington, read by the latter to the Secetary of State, Feb. 4, is as follows:

The present situation in Samoa regarding the nterests of the three treaty powers renders it eccessary to renew the attempt to bring the fut-ire of those islands to an understanding. The position of the three treaty powers in the civil-zed world makes it their duty to stop the bloody combat, accompanied by barbarous customs of those not numerous tribes, for whose welfare, according to the judgment of the civilized world, it is a duty of the treaty powers to provide.

Prince Bismarck, in consequence, considers it a
duty of the participating governments to put
an end, by the agreement of the treaty
powers, to the troubles which have originated in Samoa, by restitution of peace among Samoans themselves, and so make an end of future bloodshed and the horrors of a civil war conducted with barbarous cruelty among the natives. The best remedy seems to be a resumption of the consultation which took place between the representatives of Germany, England and the United States, in the year 1887, at Washington, and at that time adjourned without any possibility of their representatives coming to an agreement. their representatives coming to an agreement. In consequence, I have been requested by Prince Bismarek to propose to you to resume with Ger-many and the British government, the consultation regarding the Samoan question.

The last conference took place at Washington.
According to the equal rights of the three treaty
powers, it seems proper that the place for the
negotiations shall change in regular turn. Based upon this opinion, I am directed to invite the government of the United States to a conference regarding Samoa, to take place at Berlin, and a imilar invitation has been sent to the British government. I am also directed to declare that any supposition that Germany would not feel satisfied with a neutral position in the Samoan slands is unfounded, as we have already declared in the last conference (of 1887) it is neither our intention to put in question the independ-ence of the island group nor the equal rights of the treaty powers. We simply desire to create a condition which offers permanent security for bringing to an end bloodshed and devastation, and which grants permanent safety to the com-mercial interests of the three treaty powers in

On Feb. 5 the Secretary of State sent a communication to Count Arco-Valley, stat-

ing that the President fully shares in the desire expressed by the Prince-Chancellor to bring the blessings of peace and order to the remote and feeble community of semicivilized people inhabiting the islands of Samoa; and that he clearly recognizes the duty of the powerful nations of Christendom to deal with these people in the spirit of magnanimity and benevolence. "On beof magnanimity and benevolence. "On behalf of the United States government," continues the Secretary, "the President instructs me to express his acceptance of the proposal of the government of Germany to resume the consultation held in this city between the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain, which was suspended on the 26th of July, 1887-such consultation to be renewed as it was undertaken, for the purpose of establishing peace, and an orderly, stable government in the Samoan islands, on the basis of their recognized independence and the equal rights of the three treaty powers. The resumption of such conference as is now proposed by Prince Bismarck upon the general lines advanced by each of the three powers, as set forth in the protocols of the conference as far as it has progressed, and embracing certain points of agreement, appears to pre-sent a hopeful prospect for securing the welfare of the Samoan people, and such a neutralization of the territorial jurisdiction as will prevent preponderant control by any nation and secure equal rights of commerce and navigation to all.

"The sooner this conference can be re-sumed the better. An in view of the late deplorable scenes of bloodshed which have been exhibited upon Samoan soil, en-tailing deeply-regrettable loss to Germany, it appears to be essential that a truce should be forthwith proclaimed and further armed action should be arrested. A con-tention of arms by such a scanty band as the Samoans against the vast armament of Germany has, of course, but one result, as-sured in advance, and would be manifestly futile. There is no feature of equality in such a struggle. As the assurance of Prince Bismarck that the pacification of the Samoan group and the occupation of a neutral position are his only objects is as frankly accepted by the United States as it is tendered by Germany, it is suggested, in furtherance of the desired result furtherance of the desired result the conference, that instruc-to suspend belligerent action and await the action of such con-ference should at once be telegraphed to their respective officers in Samoa by the three treaty-making powers. To continue to prosecute a war of destruction and reprisal, even upon admitted provocation, would surely not consist with the objects of any of the three powers. It is hoped, therefore, that orders of the nature indicated will be forwarded to Samoa without delay. The announcement of the conference between the treaty powers, it is confidently expected, will at once cause a cessation of hostilities among the natives, and their speedy election of a king would certainly be a long step toward harmony. Except as the conditions may be changed by a fair election of a king by the natives, it is deemed essential that affairs in Samoa shall remain in statu quo pending the conference. If we may indulge the hope which the adoption of this suggestion promises for a successful issue of the conference, the government of the United States will at once take steps to be properly represented at the meeting of such conference in Berlin.

he statements you read to me as ema nating from the German consul at Samoa, in which he finds fault with the conduct of Captain Leary, of the Nipsic, and of Mr. Blacklock, the United States consul, as violative of the instructions of this government to maintain an impartial attitude in the conflicts in Samoa, do not appear to be substantiated by any averment of any personal knowledge of the facts, must have been based on the information and belief only, or are repeated at second-hand, and must be classed as merely hearsay evidence. These conflicting statements of the German consul will be brought to the attention of Captain Leary and Mr. Blacklock, and their replies will be communicated. Much allowance must be made for the excitement prevailing in Samoa, which is not favorable to accuracy or moderation of statement, especially those concerned as actors."

The protocols of the conference between the United States, Germany and England, ment to maintain an impartial attitude in

the United States, Germany and England, which began at Washington on the 5th of July, 1887, shows that a memorandum was submitted on behalf of the United States. It provided for the independence and autonomy of the kingdom of the islands of Samoa, for a native king and respect for native customs and traditions. The German representative said that Malietoa had notoriously violated his treaty obligations; that the Samoans are incapable of maintaining peace and order, and therefore he suggested an adviser to the king, this adviser to act as the mandatory of the three viser to act as the mandatory of the three powers. He acknowledged absolute equality of the treaty powers in respect of com-merce, navigation, jurisdiction and all other matters. The British representa-tive favored an international land court and an unaltered consular jurisdiction, as Malietoa and Tamasese were then at war. Mr. Bayard said that he understood that all agreed upon the following points: That there should be no annexation of the islands by any treaty power; that the independence of the islands was to be preserved, with equal right of commerce and navagation for the subjects of the treaty powers; that the native government was to be established and assisted to main-tain itself; that the present jurisdiction of consuls over their countrymen should be preserved; that the present treaties be main-tained so far as the rights of the three powers under them were concerned; that means for the raising of the revenue for the sup-port of the government should be devised, and the question of taxing foreigners should be considered; that a land court be established to settle titles, etc. Mr. Bayard said that Germany and Great Britain proposed that there should be only a king and a council of chiefs. The United States suggested a king, a council of chiefs and a legislative assembly composed of representatives elected by the people. of chiefs and a legislative assembly composed of representatives elected by the people of the islands. The German representative said if there was such a legislative assembly as Mr. Bayard proposed, it should have a consultative end not a deciding vote, and with this understanding he was not opposed to such an assembly. Mr. Bayard said that there were some other points on which the propositions of the powers did not run so closely together. The first was as to kingship. The United States, in view of existing treaties and ates, in view of existing treaties and declarations made by consuls, had proposed the continued recognition of Malietoa as King and of Tamasese as Vice-king. The British and German governments proposed a new election, and Mr. Bayard, for the week he had seen fit to rise in his place sake of coming to an agreement, was disposed to concur. The customs of the Samoans should, he said, prevail in it, and the result of the election should be announced to and to every word he uttered. Yet he dam, from New York.

Sick headache is readily cured by Sarsaparilla, which tones and regulation should be announced to and to every word he uttered. Yet he

declared by the three consuls, who should not otherwise participate in the proceed-ings. Mr. Bayard said his proposal to let Malietoa remain as king had been objected to by Germany and Great Britain. The German representative asked whether the newly-elected king should not be approved by the powers? Mr. Bayard thought not.
The German representative said the people might nominate the king, and the powers confirm him. Mr. Bayard objected to this, on the ground that this would virtually give the powers the choice of a king. He said that there had been a proposition from Germany, which had meet with a certain degree of recognition from Great Britain, that the power having the greatest pres-ent commercial interest should exercise a preponderating influence. To that he [Mr. Bayard] would object.

At the conference on July 9, the land commission proposed by Mr. West was dis-cussed. Mr. Bayard opposed it, and the German representative coincided with Mr.

At the fourth conference, held on July 16, the German representative said that Mr. Bayard had stated that if the German plan were followed it would result eventually in converting the islands into a German possession. Mr. Bayard replied that he understood the proposition of the German minister to be that the three governments should alternate in the appointment of the mandatory, but in consideratin of its greater interest, Germany should have the first five years. He thought that the representation of a preponderance of interest would weaken the neutrality of the islands. The German representative said that Mr. Bayard's plan for a co-operation of the three powers had been tried in the municipality of Africa, and had been a failure there. He quoted from the report of Mr. there. He quoted from the report of Mr.
Thurston as follows: "The great object of
a Samoan party, when seeking to gain an
ascendency, is intrigue for foreign support,
and hence much of the trouble has arisen."
The co-operation of the two other powers,
the minister said, with the power having
the predominating interest, would best
bring about the result that all desired.
On July 21 the fifth conference was held.

On July 21 the fifth conference was held. The land-title court was discussed at great length, and during the discussion the question of control came up again. Mr. Bayard asked if he expressed the views of the British representative when he said that the mandatery scheme did not involve the recognition of any preponderance of interest which he thought ought not to be taken into account in dealing with the matters before the conference. "Certainly," said Mr. West.

The German representative interposed the objection that he could not allow the adoption of a plan which would, at any time, throw the control of the islands into the hands of either of the two countries whose interests were less than those of Germany. Mr. Bayard said that the proposed land commission was the cornerstone of the arrangement, but in the plan proposed by Germany the preponderance of interests were to be made the beginning, and the middle, and the end of the whole thing. Mr. West said that he could not see it in that way.

At the conference of July 26, the German minister read a paper in which he defined the meaning of the memorandum read at the second conference to be that Germany, having the largest interest in Samoa, claims to be intrusted by the other two powers to exercise efficient control, as well for her interests as for those of England and the United States. Mr. Bayard asserted that the plan of Germany was that of a foreign autocratic government based on mercantile interests. Mr. Bayard favored an adjournment until the autumn, in order to give the

ment until the autumn, in order to give the governments of Germany and Great Britain time to consider the protocols.

Secretary Bayard said to a reporter of the Baltimore Sun, to-day, that a date for the meeting of the proposed conference had not been determined as yet. It will doubtless be held very soon, as the administration is now very near the close of its official life. The points to be contended for by this country will be the pacification of Samoa, the restoration of the autonomy of the the restoration of the autonomy of the islands and the protection of American interests. There is reasonable grounds for hoping that these will be secured. It would be very unfortunate if personal spite or partisan jealousy should succeed in throwing any obstacles in the way of so desirable a consummation. Prince Bismarek has shown a disposition to settle the matter amicably. He and his sen Count Herbert have gone out his son, Count Herbert, have gone out of their way to make the friendliest professions, and Mr. Bayard, of course, can only take them at their word and meet them in a similar spirit. If he were to fol-low the advice of Mr. Sewall and others, and instruct Admiral Kimberly to threaten the German iron-clads with his wooden fleet, all hope of a peaceful settlement would vanish, and we would be face to face with war over an issue which we could not raise with any honor to ourselves, and about which not one American in 10,000 cares a penny.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.-The recall of Mr. Sewall, the American consul in Samoa has produced an excellent impression here. The Post and other papers urge the necessity of the recall of the English consul, also, who, it is alleged, contributed largely to the causing of the troubles. The three powers might then, the papers say, be represented by other trustworthy agents, who would assist in bringing about the friendly settlement desired.

#### LET US HAVE THAT ORDER. That Is, the Pickwickian Instruction Given

the Commander of the Rush. NEW YORK, Feb. 8.-A Washington special to the Evening Post says: "The investigation before the House committee on marine and fisheries relative to the orders given to the commander of the United States revenue cutter Rush, last summer, is pretty certain to result in a revival of the agitation as to the jurisdiction over Behring sea. It appears that the captain of the Rush stated before this committee, in substance, that he had received a secret order from the Treasury Department relative to the seizure of British or other vessels in those waters, the nature of which he did not care to communicate, and he referred the committee to the Treasury Department for the information. The committee has called upon the Treasury Department for that order, and has not as yet obtained a reply. A movement has been begun in the House to call upon the Treasury Department for a copy of the order. From other sources it is ascertained that the order was that, while the vessel, which was to continue its original errors in Alaskan to continue its original cruise in Alaskan waters ostensibly for the purpose of preventing illicit captures of seals, no seizure should be made of either British or American vessels last season. It is also stated that the British minister was privately in-formed that no seizures would be made, and that this information was circulated privately also in Canada, as the result of which a large number of Canadian sealers made a profitable catch of seals in Behring sea last season. It is also stated that, relying upon this immunity from seizure and from harassing spits an even larger number of Canadian sealers. ing suits, an even larger number of Canadian vessels will fit out the coming season for a similar expedition. The suggestion has been made that the government did not desire to have any side issue raised pending the negotiations connected with the fishery the negotiations connected with the fishery treaty, and that this secret order to the commander of the Rush was a part of the policy by which it was hoped to avoid any unnecessary trouble. The Treasury has called upon the commander of the Rush for a return to that department of this order, and the captain has returned it. It is said that prominent Republicans in Congress in the two houses are, however, in possession of information as to the exact nature of this order, if they have not a copy of it, and that the action of the Treasury Department will be made the basis of a searching inquiry in both Houses." inquiry in both Houses."

### CLIFTON R. BRECKINRIDGE. He Has No Reply to the Statement Made by Mr. Clayton's Brothers.

The most pitied man in Congress to-day is Clifton R. Breckinridge of Arkansas. To the sorrowful yet temperate statement made by the brothers of the murdered Clayton he has no answer. Neither by word nor act has he shown an unwillingness to become the beneficiary of the assassination. Breckinridge is a little ma with a weak voice and insignificant appearance. He rarely gains the ear of the

persistently refuses to disavow the intention of sharing the fruits of crime. He will hold on to his place in the Fifty-first Congress till he is unseated. A week ago, when the first news seated. A week ago, when the first news of Mr. Clayton's assassination was received, Mr. Breckinridge was kind enough to deplore his opponent's death. He was also good enough to say that he had believed that the theft of the ballot-boxes at Plummerville had been committed in the interests of Clayton by parties who wanted to raise the cry of fraud. But in view of his opponent's murder while trying to run down this theft he was ready to admit that his impression had probably been a mistaken one, and that some lawless faction, acting in the supposed interest of the Democrats, had carried out the fraud. He was also free to say that this lawless faction might have committed the murder to premight have committed the murder to prevent discovery. To the suggestion that it might be his own duty to resign his seat in the Fifty-first Congress as a protest against assassination in political campaigns, Mr. Breckinridge returned a decided negative. He merely viewed it as a case of murder for the local authorities to detect and punish.

It was thought that the news received during the week might have changed Mr. Breckinridge's mind, but he gives no sign of this. His friends say that he will present his certificate at the opening of the Fifty-first Congress and will take part in the organization. His indifference to public sentiment is inexplicable to Northern people, but the interviews printed below with Congressmen from the South may serve to explain why Mr. Breckinridge is not concerned about criticisms of his course which come from what one of the members calls "a hostile section." The section where murder and fraud form a part of the political code indorses his position, and

that is enough.

A group of Congressmen were discussing this wide variance of opinion to-day, when one of them summarized the case as one of them summarized the case as follows: "I suspect that we people up North don't appreciate Breckinridge's surroundings. If my opponent had contested my seat, and in gathering evidence for that contest had been assassinated, I would have had to do two things: First, get right home and do my best to discover and punish the assassins; second, resign my seat in Congress and ask the people of the district to show their abhorrence of such methods and their confidence in my guiltlessness by re-electing me. If I did not do those two things I would never dare go into my district again. But in Mr. Breckinridge's section, we must remember that the conditions are different. They have practiced those methods so long that I don't believe he would dare to go back home and publicly condemn them. Other men have accepted elections under circum-stances fully as bad, and their first inquiry would be what he means by going back on his friends."

This may be a harsh judgment, but there is a good deal to support it. Interviews were sought this afternoon by the Tribune correspondent with a score of Southern members of national prominence. Their opinion was asked whether, in view of his opponent's assassination, any obligation rested on Mr. Breckinridge to resign his seat in the Fifty-first Cougress. Without exception the answer was in the negative.

Blaine Favors Acquisition of Cuba. Special to the Indianavolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- A gentleman who was in a party where Mr. Milliken was present, the other day, says that the Maine Congressman told a friend in his hearing that he had just come from Mr. Blaine, and that he had a long conversation with the probable Secretrry of State regarding his foreign policy. Mr. Blaine expressed a desire for the acqusition of Cuba, and gave two reasons for his wish. The first was that the United States, by owning the Queen of the Antilles, could effectually stamp out yellow fever and prevent the danger of contagion to the southern coast of this country. The second reason why Mr. Blaine desires the acquistion of the island is that it will effectually settle the sugar question for all time to come.

General Notes. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The President today nominated Carroll D. Wright, of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner of Labor, and Thomas M. Vance, of North Carolina, to be receiver of public moneys at North Yakima, Washington Territory.

Bond offerings at the Treasury Department aggregated \$3,180,000; \$2,000, four-and-a-halfs, offered at \$1.09 1-4, were rejected; \$3,100,000, offered at \$1.09 1-8, and \$78,000, offered at \$1.09, were accepted

# DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Indications. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8. For Indiana and Illinois-Fair: colder: northwesterly winds.

For Michigan and Wisconsin-Generally fair, except light snow along the lakes; colder; northwesterly winds. For Iowa-Fair; warmer; variable winds. For Minnesota and Dakota-Generally

#### fair; warmer; westerly winds. Local Weather Report.

Time. | Bar. | Ther. | R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Pre.

7 A.M. 29.93 31 | 95 | S west Cloudy. | .08

Indianapolis, Feb. 8.

| Normal   | norn    | nal         |          |          |      | 34 0.12  |  |
|--|---------|-------------|----------|----------|------|--|--|
| Excess or defici<br>Excess or defici<br>*Plus. | ency    |             |          |          |      | 33 0.08  |  |
| *Plus.   | ency    |             |          |          |      | -1 -0.04   |  |
| *Plus.   |         | since       | o Jar    | î. î.    |      | -41 -0.89<br>*82 -1.28   |  |
|  |         |             |          |          |      |  |  |
| General Observations.                          |         |             |          |          |      |  |  |
| Indianapolis, Feb. 8-7 p. m.                   |         |             |          |          |      |  |  |
| 1 54   |         | Thermomet'r |          |          |      | 7  |  |
| Station.                                       | r'meter |             |          | -        | 39.  | Weather.   |  |
|  |         | 153         | 3        | Max.     | ipen | weather.   |  |
|  |         | 3           | :        |          |      |  |  |
| New York city.                                 | 30.08   | 30          | 16       | 34       | 01   | Snow.  |  |
| Buffalo, N. Y                                  | 29.88   | 28          | 10       | 28       | .02  | Snow.  |  |
| Phil'delphia, Pa                               | 30.04   | 38          | 18       | 38       |      | Cloudy.  |  |
| Pittsburg, Pa<br>Wash'ton, D. C.               | 29.90   | 34<br>40    | 16<br>18 |          |      | Snow.<br>Cloudy.   |  |
| Charlest'n, S. C.                              | 30.22   | 48          | 34       |          |      | Cloudy.  |  |
| Atlanta, Ga                                    | 30.16   | 46          | 26       | 54       | .02  | Rain.  |  |
| Jacks'nv'le, Fla                               |         |             | 32       | 64       |      | Cloudless.   |  |
| Pensacola, Fla.<br>Montg'm'ry, Al.             |         | 58<br>52    | 36       | 54       | .01  | Cloudy.<br>Pt. Cloudy  |  |
| Vicksburg, Miss                                |         | 60          | 34       | 64       | T    | Cloudy.  |  |
| N. Orleans, La.                                | 30.14   | 60          | 42       | 66       | .30  | Cloudy.  |  |
| Little Rock, Ark                               |         |             | 38       |          |      | Cloudless.   |  |
| Galveston, Tex.<br>S'nAntonio, Tex             |         |             | 54<br>54 | 70       |      | Cloudy.  |  |
| Memphis, Tenn                                  | 30.10   | 48          | 36       | 50       | .18  | Cloudless.   |  |
| Nashville, Tenn                                | 30.06   | 38          | 28       | 40       | .22  | Cloudy.  |  |
| Louisville, Ky<br>Indian'p'lis,Ind             |         |             | 24 24    | 49       | .10  | Cloudy.<br>Cloudless.  |  |
| Cincinnati, O                                  |         |             | 24       | 38       | .16  | Cloudy.  |  |
| Cleveland, O                                   | 29.90   | 32          | 12       | 34       |      | Snow.  |  |
| Toledo, O<br>Marq'ette, Mich                   | 29.90   | 32<br>20    | 16       | 34<br>24 | 10   | Cloudless.   |  |
| S.St.Mari', Mich                               | 29.90   | 18          | 4        | 26       | T    | Pt. Cloudy   |  |
| Chicago, Ili                                   | 30.00   | 22          | 22       | 28       |      | Cloudless.   |  |
| Cairo, Ill                                     | 30.08   | 36          | 32       | 38       | .01  | Cloudy.  |  |
| Springfield, Ill.<br>Milwaukee, Wis            | 30.00   | 30          | 28<br>16 | 38<br>20 | ···  | Cloudy.<br>Cloudless.  |  |
| Duluth, Minn                                   | 30.06   | 18          | 8        | 20       | T    | Cloudy.  |  |
| St. Paul, Minn.                                | 30.02   | 22          | 14       | 24       | T    | Cloudy.  |  |
| Mooreh'd, Minn<br>St. Vinc'nt, Mi'n            |         |             | 8        | 18       |      | Snow.<br>Cloudy.   |  |
| Davenport, Ia.                                 |         | 26          | 20       | 32       |      | Cloudless.   |  |
| Dubuque, Ia                                    | 30.06   | 24          | 22       | 28       |      | Cloudy.  |  |
| Des Moines, Ia.<br>St. Louis, Mo               | 30.14   |             | 16<br>32 | 34<br>48 | T    | Cloudy.  |  |
| Kans's City, Mo                                | 30.26   | 36          | 30       | 40       | . 1  | Pt. Cloudy<br>Cloudy.  |  |
| Ft. Sill, Ind. T.                              | 30.20   | 46          | 34       | 60       |      | Cloudless.   |  |
| Dodge City, K's                                |         |             | 26       | 48       |      | Pt. Cloudy   |  |
| Omaha, Neb<br>N. Platte, Neb                   | 30.22   | 30          | 24<br>22 | 32<br>34 | T    | Cloudy.<br>Cloudless.  |  |
| Valentine, Neb.                                | 30.26   | 38          | 22       | 48       |      | Cloudless.   |  |
|  | 30.22   | 26          | 22       |          |      | I THE THE PERSON OF THE PERSON |  |
| Yankton, D.T                                   | 00.22   |             |          | 30       | I    | Cloudy.  |  |
| Ft. Sully, D. T                                | 30.24   | 22          | 22       | -38      | T    | Cloudless.   |  |
| Ft. Sully, D.T                                 | 30.24   | 22<br>12    |          | 38       | .06  | Cloudy.<br>Cloudless.<br>Cloudless.<br>Pt. Cloudy  |  |

P.Arth'r's,L'd'g 30.02 12 Qu'Apelle,N.W. 30.26 8 Ft. As'nab'ne,M 30.18 34 Helena, M. T... 30.20 36 Boise City, I. T. 30.40 38 Cheyenne, W.T. 30.18 30 Ft.McK'n'y,WT 30.18 30 Ft.Washakie,W 30.24 20 Denver, Col.... 30.20 38 Pueblo, Col.... 30.26 38 Santa Fe, N. M. 30.12 34 Salt Lake City... 30.34 30 8 20 ... Cloudless.
14 42 ... Cloudless.
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22 Cloudless.
23 40 ... Cloudless.
24 40 ... Cloudless.
25 36 ... Cloudless. Salt Lake City., 30.34 30 T-Trace of precipitation. Note-One inch of melted snow equals ten inches of snow. Steamship News. NEW YORK, Feb. 8.-Arrived: Rhynland,

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Arrived: Helvetia, from DOVER, Feb. 8.—Passed: Bohemia, from New York for Hamburg. BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Arrived: Amsterdam, from New York.

from Antwerp.

Sick headache is readily cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones and regulates the

A Company of the Company

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

A Merchant Carefully Hides \$1,800 in a Bed, but Is Robbed of It While Asleep.

A Young Criminal's Long Sentence-Mad Dogs in Johnson County-A Terre Haute Man's Suicide - Restrictive Legislation.

INDIANA.

A Wabash County Merchant Drugged and Robbed of Over \$1,800 While Asleep.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Feb. 8.-Laketon, ten miles north of this city, is considerably excited over a daring robbery which occurred there on Tuesday night. Mr. Henry Ogden, a merchant of the town, was relieved of over \$1,800. On Tuesday Mr. Ogden sold his stock of goods to a man in North Manchester who came to Laketon that afternoon and paid the amount of the purchase money, \$1,500, to Ogden. The transaction was completed late in the afternoon, and, there being no bank in the town, Ogden put the money in his pocket, together with nearly \$300 additional, which he had on hand. That night Qgden placed his pocket-book containing the money in the center of his bed. In the morning he was found to have been drugged, together with his two companions, a young man named Otto Fites and Allen Ogden. It was with great difficulty that Henry could be aroused. All complained of severe pains in the head. Mr. Ogden's trousers were found in the yard, and near by was the empty pocket-book. There is no clew whatever to the thieves.

A Hardened Young Criminal.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Feb. 8.-Alex Bell, the young man who was arrested at Indianapolis, a few weeks ago, for burglarizing Moses Cahn's store here of a quantity of clothing, this afternoon brought into received for court, and crime the maximum punishment, fourteen years in the penitentiary. He entered a plea of guilty, and first received from Judge Keyes a sentence of ten years. He tendered the court his thanks for the sentence, remarking as he did so, that it made no difference to him, as he intended to kill himself, saying that he had served one to kill himself, saying that he had served one term in the penitentiary in Tennessee, and was resolved not to again be taken to prison. This was news to Judge Keyes, who, by reason of the information, added four more years to the sentence. Bell is a hardened criminal, although he is but nineteen years old. He has served a term in the Reform School, for stealing, besides his prison term in Tennessee.

Mad Dogs Playing Havoc with Stock.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. Franklin, Feb. 8.-A mad dog passed through the Urmeyville neighborhood, four miles east of here, this morning. It bit a dog belonging to William Patterson, and a number of cattle and hogs belongto farmers in that vicini-The excitement is intensified by the fact that a mad dog in the Smiley neighborhood, a few miles southeast of here, last week, bit a large number of dogs and other stock. About nine days since a mad dog made its appearance on the John-son and Shelby line, and on the farm of Wm. Fisher a hog and several chickens were bitten by the dog. A gentleman by the name of Charles Allen, northeast of here, was bitten a few weeks since, but an application of the "mad-stone" averted danger. A calf belonging to Allen and a horse belonging to Ed Tucker, bitten by the same dog which bit Allen, went violently mad and died from rabies.

Asking for a Special Judicial Circuit. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Feb. 8.—The Bartholomew

county bar held a meeting at the courthouse here, to-day, for the purpose of taking steps toward having this county set apart as one and a separate judicial over by Judge N. R. Keyes, and a committee consisting of Messrs. John C. Orr, Marshall Hacker, C. N. Spencer, T. E. Davidson and W. S. Swengle was appointed to prepare and present a memorial to the State Legislature, asking that the desired change be made. The circuit is now composed of Brown and Bartholomew

Family Troubles Cause a Suicide.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal; TERRE HAUTE, Feb. 8 .- William Ritter, an employe of the Vandalia shops, who was arrested a few days ago for attempting to kill his wife, committed suicide to-day by hanging. After being sent to jail for the assault, his wife sued for divorce. To-day friends secured Ritter's release, when he went home and hanged himself. His body was discovered by boys playing about the kitchen of his house.

Condemned Murderer Escapes

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 8.-Charles Smith, the Cannelton, Ind., murderer, condemned to be hanged on March 22, made his escape from the jail here, last night. One thou-sand dollars has been offered for his capture. Minor Notes.

Edward Renbarger, one of the pioneer esidents of Grant county, died, yesterday,

ged seventy-six. Mrs. Ezra Halleck, one of the oldest residents of Evansville, died on Thursday. She was eighty years of age. Forty-three deaths have occurred from membraneous croup in the vicinity of Wa-

bash within a few weeks. Frank Link's farm-house, in Jackson township, Porter county, burned yesterday. Insured for \$500 in the Ohio Farmers'. In the case of George Ray, brother of Scott Ray, of Shelbyville, who has been on trial at Winchester for bribery, the jury

The interest of W. J. Huff in the Porter County Vidette has been sold to Frank Culley, of Defiance, O. Captain Welty re-

Deputy United States Marshal Stein ar-rested De Hart McCandless, Milton Dun-ham and Jesse Hankee, of Cass county, on Thursday night, on the charge of illegal Portland will have competition in the supply of natural gas, the Citizens' company having commenced to build a rival line from the Como wells, six miles from

H. Ogden, a dry goods merchant of Laketon, Wabash county, was robbed on Wednesday night, of \$1,801. He had the money under his pillow, and the burglars drugged him.

The annual reunion of the Sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry will be held at Colum-bus, April 5 and 6. B. M. Hutchins, of Colambus, is president of the association, and Owen Scarff secretary.

Harrison Hite, corporation treasurer of Spencer, has made an assignment. He is short \$2,400, which his bondsmen will make good. His liabilities in the grocery business are \$1,200, which is secured by mortgages on his stock and real estate.

At Greensburg, yesterday, George Cooper, on a plea of guilty was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and fined \$10, for passing counterfeit money. He, with a young man giving his name as Samuel Smith, was captured at Newport, Dec. 19. General L. A. Harris, of Cincinnati, and Colonel Thomas, of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, have returned to their homes after spending five days in the selection of a new site for the Grant county soldiers' home. Their decision will be announced within

Jesse Murphy, of Glenwood, Rush county, caught a burglar in his store on Wednesday night. He took him to his house, guarded him all day, and in the evening put him on the train to Connersville, where was given to the sheriff. The burglar was an ex-convict named Thomas Tryon. Officers for the Northwestern Indiana Fair Circuit have been elected as follows: President, W. A. Banks; vice-presidents, H. R. Ward, Wm. Riggs and G. W. Rodgers;

Brow, Parley Banks and Murray Turner. Their next meeting will be held at La Porte, Feb. 27, 1889.

ILLINOIS.

The Legislature Will Co-Operate with Kansas in Regulating the Dressed Beef Trust. SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 8.—Governor Fifer transmitted a special message to the State Legislature to-day. In it he laid before the body a joint resolution recently passed by the Legislature of the State of Kansas. This resolution set forth that it was alleged that there existed a combine, or trust, among the dealers in beef and pork; that the result had been a concentration of the trade in these products at Kansas City and Chicago; that this combine, or trust, controlled prices, and had so reduced them that the growers of cattle were unable to make any money. In view of this state of things, the resolution went on to say, the Legislature of Kansas desired the co-operation of the legislatures of all the other States interested in the subject, and suggested that a committee of the House and Senate be appointed for the purpose of consulting with like committees from the other States with a view of consulting as other States, with a view of consulting as to the most available measures to be taken in the premises. The House, when the message was laid before it and read, passed a ressolution for a joint committee of the two houses to consider and report what action, if any, should be taken on the re-quest from the Kansas Legislature. When the message was presented in the Senate a resolution for a joint committee, similar to that passed in the House, was presented,

Brief Mention. N. Wilson, a dry goods merchant of Lin-

coln, failed yesterday. August Klingbell, injured in a Petersburg mine, Wednesday, died Thursday. John Nolan, a brakeman, was run over and killed by a train, Wednesday night, at

but laid over under the rules.

Rockford. Joseph Brierly, of Griggsville, committed suicide on Thursday. Loss of money was

Mrs. Annie Wiler, of Aurora, died suddenly, of heart disease, on Thursday. She was sixty-five years old.

Mrs. Mary Dejesus, a native of Portugal, was suffocated by coal gas, Wednesday night, at her home in Jacksonville. At Decatur James Westbrook has been sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary for killing William Gross, at Blue Mound, in July, 1887.

A colored boy named Gee was waylaid and robbed of \$65 at Georgetown, Vermil-lion county, Thursday night. His assail-ants shot him through the arm.

E. C. Kendall, the leading general mer-chant of Humerick, Vermillion county, has sold out to his creditors, R. P. Shanklin & Co., wholesale grocers, of Frankfort, Ind. Wesley Haugham, of Funk's Grove, and a member of one of the most noted families of pioneers in Central Illinois, died in Oregon, Feb. 1, while on a visit to his children. Adelphi alumni of Knox College, Galesburg, has voted to erect a large building this year for the use of the Adelphi and Gnothoutii societies. The building is to

cost \$35,000. The Hon. Ebenezer Prefle, eighty-five years old, a native of Stark, Me., died, Thursday, in the county almshouse at Rockford. Forty years ago he was a well-known

John Leish, who eloped from Rockford with Nettie Morgan, twelve years of age, was arrested at Janesville, Wis., returned to Rockford and locked up. The man is charged with abduction.

Peter Johnson, a colored resident of Cairo, was going to swallow ten fishhooks in public on a wager of \$5, but the law stepped in and prevented him. It was de-cided that the fishing season had not yet

Rev. J. M. Clendening, of Elgin, died on Thursday. Early in the war he became chaplain of the Ninety-sixth Illinois Regi-ment, and later joined the Fifteenth In-fantry as lieutenant, becoming captain. At the close of the war he practiced law in Chicago but in 1875 returned to the min-Chicago, but in 1875 returned to the min-

SCOTT RAY WITHDRAWS.

The Fight for the Senatorship to Be Between Carpenter and Ewing.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Feb. 8.-Ex-Governor Gray W. R. Myers and Cortez Ewing addressed a small crowd of Democrats to-night at the opera-hall, on the senatorial fight now be ing waged in this district. During the meeting the announcement was made that Scott Ray had withdrawn from the race. This leaves Ewing and Carpenter as the candidates. Ray is seriously sick to-night, having taken pneumonia during a trip, this week, to Winchester. The Republicans have strong hopes of electing Carpenter, as the opposition to Ewing is bitter in this GREENSBURG, Ind., Feb. 8.-The sena-

torial contest is becoming more interesting every day. There are some complica-Mr. Cortez Ewing. He is K. Ewing, his uncle, who is a great admirer and intimate friend of Senator Voorhees, and would be glad to have the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash succeed himself as United States Senator. The younger Ewing was, in 1884, a member of the high-toned Argonaut Club which the common Democrat hated heartily. This club was the special champion of Governor Gray, and its former members—the club being dead—are enthusiastic supporters of the wily ex-Governor for Senator. Thus, not only is the Ewing house divided against itself, but the breach extends through the county Democracy to such an extent that all hands are frightened and scarcely know wither to turn or what to do. Ewing represents the younger Democracy and he and it are for Gray for Senator two years hence. In the meantime, the Republicans look on the quarrel complacently, and will next Tuesday vote to re-elect Carpenter. Club which the common Democrat hated re-elect Carpenter.

# TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A six-year-old colored child, Mary Mills living in Armstrong, Kan., went to the stove to light a pipe for her mother. The girl's clothing caught fire, and she was dead in half an hour after the accident.

A novel shipment was made from Cincinnati, yesterday. It was a single machine for the manufacture of ice, and it required thirteen cars to carry it. Its weight aggre-gates more than 300,000 pounds, and its cost was \$30,000. It goes to Denver, Col.

E. L. Garcelon, postmaster at Winchester, Mass., has resigned, and is understood to be some \$800 short in his accounts, which is supposed to be due to loose management, rather than deliberate attempt to defraud. He is a son of ex-Governor Garceleon, of Maine, and was appointed in 1888.

While Fred Palmer was working in a bleach-tub at a paper-mill in Middleport, N. Y., the bottom fell out and Palmer dropped into a vat of boiling liquor, which reached up to his chin. He was fearfully scalded, and the flesh dropped off his limbs to the bone. He died three hours after, in terrible agony. He leaves a widow and one child.

Elias Darnahamet, of the firm of Fania & Darnahamet, straw goods manufacturers, accidentally shot himself in the head, yesterday, at his place of business, No. 80 Prince street, New York, while cleaning an old German revolver. The weapon had lain in a safe for eleven years. The wound is terrible, and little hope is entertained of his recovery. his recovery.

The inquest in the case of James Mc-Gowan, the rioting stableman of the Beltline railroad, who was shot and killed by officer Thomas Snyder, in New York, on Tuesday last, was held yesterday. The testimony developed nothing new. The jury found that Snyder fired the shot that killed McGowan, and that the shooting was justifiable, as the officer's life was in danger. Several white persons had been whipped Several white persons had been whipped by White Caps on Chincoteague island, Virginia, but their names are not yet known. Charles J. Duncan, proprietor of the Franklin City Hotel, Franklin City, Va., has received a threatining notice. Duncan has prepared himself, and will kill the first man who inteferes with him. A few days ago notices signed "White Caps" were posted at the post offices in Franklin City, Va., and on Chincoteague island.

Ruled out on a point of order.

The committee then rose and the bill was passed.

The agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up and passed, and the House took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

The House, at the night session, passed thirty-eight private pension bills, and at 10 p. M. adjourned.

R. Ward, Will. Riggs and G. W. Rodgers; secretary and treasurer, E. S. Beach, of Valparaiso. Directors: La Porte county, W. A. Banks, James H. Buck and George C. Dorland; Porter county, Wm. Riggs, John Brodie and J. F. Carter; Lake county, Jonn less than \$80,000 insurance on his life, and Sold by all druggists.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multifude of low-test, short-weight alum or phofphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

about all of this was obtained by joining various fraternal and benefit insurance or ganizations. For about a year he had systematically worked his way into the various orders, among them the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and only the night before his death was initiated in the Empire Order of Mutual Aid, going direct from the lodge-room to the baths where he ended his

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Senate Passes the Pension Bill, but Insists in Disagreeing on the South Dakota Bill. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- The naval appropriation bill and the fortification approprition bill were reported, with amendments,

and placed on the calendar. The Senate bill to remove the statute of limitation as to certain claims for compensation for horses and other property lost in the service of the United States was reported from the committee on military affairs by Mr. Cockrell, who stated the principle of it to be that whenever the Treasury records show that a sum of money is due to any claimant-soldier or civilian-it shall be adjudicated and paid without regard to time. Mr. Edmunds objected to its immediate consideration, and the bill was placed

Mr. Evarts gave notice that he would, next Monday, call up the resolution reported from the committee on privileges and elections, relating to Texas outrages. Mr. Coke expressed the hope that before that time, the testimony would be printed. Mr. Stewart offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on contingent expresses for the appointment of a second

was referred to the committee on contingent expenses, for the appointment of a select committee of seven on irrigation and reclamation of arid lands; to consider the subject of irrigation and the best mode of reclaiming the arid lands of the United States, with leave to sit during the recess, and to employ a clerk at \$6 a day.

Mr. Manderson offered a resolution, which was agreed to calling on the Secretary of was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of War for correspondence and reports as to

the relocation of Fort Omaha, Neb.

Two resolutions heretofore offered by Mr.
Chandler, as to naval officers' claims and in relation to the removal of officers and employes under the control of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Chace as to changes of railway postal clerks since January, 1885, were severally taken up and

agreed to.

The resolutions heretofore offered by Mr. Gibson for an inquiry as to the state of suffrage throughout the United States, with Mr. Chandler's substitute thereto, as to the recent election in Louisiana, were, on motion of Mr. Spooner, referred to the committee on privileges and elections. Mr. Daniel intimated a desire to debate the resolutions, but was informed by Mr. Spooner that an opportunity to do so would be afforded him by another resolution, next

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Plumb, proceeded to the consideration of the House bill to quiet title of settlers in the Des Moines river lands, in Iowa. Mr. Evarts made an argument against the bill but, without division or amendment, the

Mr. Paddock introduced a bill, which was laid on the table for the present, declaring that the provisions of the civil-service act

that the provisions of the civil-service act shall not be construed as embracing within the scope of its provisions the officers and employes of the railway mail service.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. The amendment to increase the clerical force of the Civil-service Commission was rejected without a division, and the bill was passed.

The pension appropriation bill, as to which there was a motion to reconsider pending, was amended, on motion of Senators Harris and Plumb, in relation to checks for pensions, and to payments for checks for pensions, and to payments for portions of a quarter, up to the death of a pensioner, and the bill was again passed. Mr. Pugh, in behalf of the Fourth Auditor

of the Treasury (Mr. Shelley), made an explanatory statement regarding the use of that gentleman's name as reference for a firm of claim agents.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Union Pacific funding bill, the pending question being Mr. Mitchell's motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to include within its provisions the Central to recommit the bill, with instructions to include within its provisions the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and Mr. Mitchell made an argument in support of the motion. He yielded, however, to have the conference report on the South Dakota bill presented. The report was that "after full and free conference the committee had failed to agree." The Senate further insisted on its disagreement, and the conference (Senators Platt, Cullom and Butler) were reappointed. Mr. Mitchell then proceeded with his argument, and when he had concluded the bill went over without action.

The Senate then took up the private pension bills on the calendar and passed fiftytwo of them in twenty-three minutes and then adjourned till to-morrow,

The Army Appropriation Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- On motion of Mr. Barnes, of New York, the Senate amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was concurred in to the House bill relative to the judicial districts of Georgia. As agreed to the bill creates the northeastern division of the southern judiciary district of Georgia, and provides for the holding of the court at Augusta, Ga. The conference report was agreed to on a bill for the relief of David Merriweather, of Kentucky.

Mr. Struble, of Iowa, called up the bill increasing the pension of Mrs. Ward B. Burnett, but the House refused—yeas, 80; nays, 116-to consider the bill.

The House then went into committee

The House then went into committee of the whole—Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, in the chair—on the army appropriation bill.

The pending question was on the point of order raised by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, against the clause appropriating \$500,000 for the purchase of movable submarine torpedoes, and after debate the chair sustained the point of order on the ground that the item for torpedoes belonged to the fortification bill. The clause was therefore stricken out.

therefore stricken out.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, made a point of order against the clause appropriating \$500 for the library of the engineer school of application, and after a little tilt between him and Mr. Randall the point of

tween him and Mr. Randall the point of order was overruled.

On motion of Mr. Townshend, an amendment was adopted appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of guns of musketry calibre,

Mr. Morrow, of California, offered an amendment appropriating \$250,000 for the purchase of four pneumatic dynamite guns to be placed at San Francisco harbor, Ruled out on a point of order.

The committee then rose and the bill was passed.

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